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JANUARY CIRCULATION

The number of complete and perfect copies of The Washington Times printed during the month of January was as follows:
 Total for the month, 1,282,000.
 Daily average for month, 41,353.
 The net total circulation of The Washington Times (Sunday) during the month of January was 1,104,856, all copies left over and returned by agents being eliminated. This number, when divided by 27, the number of days of publication, shows the net daily average for January to have been 40,920.

I solemnly swear that the accompanying statement represents the circulation of The Washington Times as detailed, and that the net figures reported are returns obtained from the number of copies of the Times which are sold, delivered, furnished, or mailed to bona fide purchasers or subscribers.

FRED A. WALKER,
 General Manager.
 District of Columbia, sworn to before me this first day of February, A. D. 1912.
ALFRED HIGBIE, Notary Public.
 (Seal.)

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1912.

UNIVERSITY NEEDS HIM.

President Alderman, of the University of Virginia, refuses to be discovered by Colonel Harvey or anybody else. In the face of the meteoric rise of Governor Wilson his simple statement with reference to his suggested entrance into politics, that "Education is his life, and that he trusts all the life he has left may be spent in its service," is notable.

There is little doubt, but that Dr. Alderman would make a good governor of Virginia; that from that office he might give all the people of the State the benefits of his educational zeal and talents; that his speeches and doctrines might attain a prominence equal to that of Governor Wilson's. The temptation for him to jump into the political arena must have been strong. But he was wise to resist it. He fills a needed place as it is, and it is one which opens up no possibility of shipwreck and regrets.

HOME RULE MEETING.

Ulster opposition to the home rule meeting in Belfast seems to have worked off so much steam in breathing fire and threatenings of what would happen if Winston Churchill attempted to speak there that there was little left for actually carrying out the program of breaking up the assembly.

This concession was made easier by the fact that the home-rulers did not meet in Ulster Hall. They forgathered in a park. But what doubtless has had as much to do as anything else with the change in the attitude of Belfast was the harm done the Unionist cause by the threat to meet free speech with bomb and bayonet. That sort of warfare does not appeal to Englishmen, and it was to be expected that cooler counsel would prevail in the end.

If home rule is as unpopular in the North of Ireland as its opponents profess to believe, little harm can be done by letting its advocates set forth the arguments in its favor. A riot is a mighty poor political argument.

PROTECTING THE HORSE.

The horse has found a friend in Representative S. B. Ayres of New York.

He has introduced in Congress a bill making it unlawful, after a reasonable length of time, to stable horses on any other than the ground floor of buildings.

There has been a veritable epidemic of stable fires in the community within the past few months, and literally scores of these dumb animals have lost their lives under circumstances which cannot fail to excite the sympathy of the general public. It is the climax of what appears to be an unusual prevalence in the District of cruelty to animals, and if every other means is unequal to the task of securing humane consideration for the horse and other dumb animals, it is high time to strengthen the laws.

The bill should be liberal in its provision of a period in which the necessary changes in stabling may be made, but that the law itself should be passed seems hardly to admit of debate.

As Representative Ayres points out, economic interest in a valuable chattel, as well as sentiments of humanity, requires greater protection of the horse.

GETTING SOMETHING FOR NOTHING.

It's human nature to want to get something for nothing. And the man or the institution who can most successfully create the impression that he—or it—is giving it is most certain of catching the crowd. Advertisements offering to give away handsomely engraved portraits of George Washington are not altogether futile, in spite of the fact that the portraits have so often proved to be merely the adornment of an ordinary 2-cent stamp.

But this was not the only aspect of human nature illustrated by the flood of replies which Judge Linden, J. F., custos rotulorum, etc., of Escanaba, Michigan, has received in response to his offer to perform leap year wedding ceremonies free of charge. When to this gratuity was added the further offer on the part of public-spirited citizens of the community to give the first bride free house rent for a month, free coal, and a free bedroom set, the letters began pouring in from every point of the compass. The young women who spoke up ranged in age from eighteen to forty, and they made it perfectly clear that they would not hesitate to do the same themselves if the offer were forthcoming.

It is better than a rainy day, around at the Columbia.

not always carry its desire to get something for nothing quite so far as the point of matrimony, even though the free house rent were certified for life and steam heat were included. The personality of the man and a few other little individual equations ordinarily enter into the consideration. Since twenty of the answers in question came from Chicago there is a lurking suspicion that most of the fair respondents were rather keen to get away from the Windy City.

Leap year has been prevalent in this geographical section for the same length of time that it has in Chicago, and we have not noted any feverish anxiety to take advantage of its privileges. We are even inclined to doubt that it would make a very strong appeal if it involved moving to Escanaba, or almost any other place equally distant from the familiar shores of the Potomac.

Our women are not so foolish as that. And yet if our leading department stores were to advertise the gift of a spool of thread to each caller there would be many street car fares spent by thrifty householders to take advantage of the offer.

"IRRELEVANT."

The lawyers for the Lorimer Investigation Committee offered testimony that Edward Hines had attempted to bribe a telegraph receiving clerk to show him a telegram sent by one of the Burns detectives.

It required an executive session of the committee and a vote, to decide whether the testimony should be received. It is stated that but for the absence of one committeeman, the committee would have voted, four to four, against receiving the testimony on the ground that it was "irrelevant."

As it was, the majority in favor of allowing the testimony to be heard is understood to have been four to three.

If this testimony could possibly be regarded as "irrelevant," it is difficult to imagine the relevance of any possible evidence of corrupt methods and practices.

Let us imagine a parallel case. If Mr. Hines had seen Detective Burns mail a letter; and if then Hines had waited at the letter box till a carrier gathered up the mail, and had offered a bribe to see that particular letter; would that be irrelevant?

It is hardly conceivable that the Postoffice Department would so regard it, even though the Lorimer committee might have to debate the question.

Now, the sanctity and privacy of the telegraph service are quite as much entitled to be safeguarded as of the mails.

Testimony that the Lorimer defense was paying for the privilege of opening private letters, would hardly be rejected as immaterial or irrelevant.

Why apply a different rule to the telegraph business?

If the telegraph service were a branch of the postoffice business as in other countries, and as has been seriously proposed to make it here, the alleged act of Hines would be an effort to bribe a Federal employee.

It is quite impossible to account for the attitude of those committeemen who regarded this telegraph clerk's testimony as "irrelevant," on any theory which consists with the notion that they sincerely want to get all the facts about this disgraceful Lorimer affair.

HOUSING THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION

There are particularly good reasons for erecting a permanent, fitting business structure to house the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is one of the distinctively business instrumentalities of the Government. It deals with business, and business deals with it. It ought to be organized and equipped for doing its work in a strictly business-like manner.

At present the commission's establishment has outgrown the quarters long occupied on F street; slopped over into various other buildings, inconvenient, ill-arranged, and wasteful of time and effort.

Congressman Sabath has introduced a bill to have a "modern office building" put up at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Madison place, at a cost of \$850,000. The term "modern office building" is well selected. The Interstate Commission doesn't want or need a pretentious pile, an architectural monument, a lot of marble magnificence or Olympic ornamentation. It wants a business office, in which all its big and growing business can be got together in a manner that will permit its day-by-day work to be done most expeditiously and easily.

The new style in postoffice buildings has set a good example of simplicity and sense. They are being built, nowadays, for the purpose of facilitating mail management; not to provide ornamentation to the towns that are fortunate enough to hold up the Treasury for the price. The same rule could well be followed in housing other strictly business departments of the Government work. The Interstate Commission ought to be provided with just such an establishment as Mr. Sabath plainly has in mind, and such a one as the commission itself wants.

The Board of Trade would not have gone very far astray by coming out squarely in favor of universal transfers and an improved herd service for Sixteenth street at its session last night. What strength the report of the public transportation committee possessed was entirely neutralized by the amendment offered on the floor, declaring only and in general terms in favor of a public utilities commission.

The blue sky bill sent by the Commissioners to Congress today ought to be enacted into law without delay. The measure is one of the most progressive pieces of legislation proposed for the District. Every thrifty man and woman in the District is indebted to Commissioner Rudolph for having the measure framed.

If the vacuum cleaner can really be used to keep people alive after they have apparently died, it will fill a real want.

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"LIFE" IS PROLONGED AFTER GIRL'S DEATH

Science Given New Thrills by Chicago Doctor's Invention.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Science was given new thrills by the successful use of a new life-invention by Chicago surgeon, when for more than a day prolonged the life of Miss Florence Woodman. After the young woman had been pronounced "incompletely dead," a vacuum cleaner, with mechanical attachments, was applied, and for twenty-nine hours her heart was kept beating and an almost normal supply of blood pumped through her veins. Miss Woodman recently graduated from the University of Illinois. The details of how her life was prolonged at one of the most remarkable surgical clinics ever held have just become known.

The machine is the invention of Dr. Harry A. Richter, of Northwestern Medical College. Dr. Richter applied the invention to Miss Woodman, and the first time in medical history, an operation was successfully performed after the "death" of a patient.

Had Ceased to Breathe. The young woman was an orphan. She lived with the family of her uncle, C. S. Patridge, 6114 Woodlawn avenue. A few weeks ago she was stricken with a malady resembling mastoiditis. The infection spread to the brain and Miss Woodman lapsed into unconsciousness. Before an operation could be performed she died in the ordinary sense.

But "complete death" is a slow process. It was decided to perform an operation with the invention of Dr. Richter. Miss Woodman had ceased to breathe when the machine was applied. Immediately the heart began to beat regularly, normal respiration returned, and the pulse was as strong as though the young woman was in perfect health. The blood returned to her lips and face.

Efforts Are Futile. As soon as the machine was stopped, however, the pallor of death returned, the heart ceased beating, and respiration stopped.

In agony the girl's relatives watched at the bedside, watched the fight of science to bring back the spirit of the dead girl from shadowland.

For twenty-nine hours the fight went on. The operation, which might have saved the girl's life, was performed. Dr. F. A. Besley, W. D. Herriman and George B. Dyche took turns at manipulating the machine, which pumped the lungs full of air, the valve automatically shutting off the supply of air when the lungs were full. The air was attached to the windpipe.

Valentine Party to Be Held in Church

There will be a "package and valentine party" under the auspices of the parish aid, at the children's hall of Ascension Church, Twelfth street, near Massachusetts avenue, northwest, next Wednesday evening.

There will be no charge for admission, but each guest is expected to take a package, to be auctioned off to the highest bidder.

What's on the Program in Washington Today

The following Masonic organizations will meet tonight: Lodge No. 1, F. & M. No. 11, F. & M. No. 20, M. M. No. 1, F. & M. No. 30, M. M. No. 4, F. & M. No. 10, F. & M. No. 12, F. & M. No. 14, F. & M. No. 15, F. & M. No. 16, F. & M. No. 17, F. & M. No. 18, F. & M. No. 19, F. & M. No. 20, F. & M. No. 21, F. & M. No. 22, F. & M. No. 23, F. & M. No. 24, F. & M. No. 25, F. & M. No. 26, F. & M. No. 27, F. & M. No. 28, F. & M. No. 29, F. & M. No. 30, F. & M. No. 31, F. & M. No. 32, F. & M. No. 33, F. & M. No. 34, F. & M. No. 35, F. & M. No. 36, F. & M. No. 37, F. & M. No. 38, F. & M. No. 39, F. & M. No. 40, F. & M. No. 41, F. & M. No. 42, F. & M. No. 43, F. & M. No. 44, F. & M. No. 45, F. & M. No. 46, F. & M. No. 47, F. & M. No. 48, F. & M. No. 49, F. & M. No. 50, F. & M. No. 51, F. & M. No. 52, F. & M. No. 53, F. & M. No. 54, F. & M. No. 55, F. & M. No. 56, F. & M. No. 57, F. & M. No. 58, F. & M. No. 59, F. & M. No. 60, F. & M. No. 61, F. & M. No. 62, F. & M. No. 63, F. & M. No. 64, F. & M. 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